



# **N.O.W. News**

Vol. 43 No. 4 Winter 2005



*Season's Greetings*

Numismatists of Wisconsin  
is incorporated in the state of Wisconsin as a non-stock nonprofit tax exempt corporation.  
Your contributions are tax deductible

The objective of Numismatists of Wisconsin is to encourage and promote interest in numismatics, to cultivate friendly relations between Wisconsin coin collectors and Wisconsin coin clubs, and to encourage and assist new numismatic hobbyists. All resources of the organization shall be used to further these objectives. Dues are \$5 per year and entitles participants to NOW News, this quarterly publication. Among the services offered are coin authentication, a Speaker's Bureau, show calendar coordination and guidelines to assist coin clubs hosting the annual NOW convention.

## Winter 2005



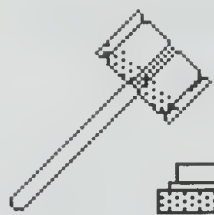
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February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1



## President's Message

by Thad Streeter

Another season change has taken place. The lazy days of summer are officially over... most leaf raking has been completed or delayed until spring, and we get to look forward to cold weather mixed with snow. This is a good time to reflect on the past and plan for the future. That's exactly what your NOW officers and Board of Governors has been up to. It is my pleasure to update you on what has been going on in your club.

the 2006 State Coin Show will be held in Green Bay in conjunction with the Nicolet Coin Club's fall show. The date is still to be determined (we don't want to conflict with the Packers... it would be hard for them to explain a drop in attendance at Lambeau Field!) All kidding aside, we will be working with Roger Bohn and his club to put on a top notch show. The date will be announced in the spring.

Cliff Mishler has been doing a tremendous job in coordinating the 2007 ANA Show to be held in Milwaukee. He has been keeping us updated on its progress. Anyone wishing to help as a volunteer is welcome to contact him. He can certainly point you in the right direction where your energy and talents can be put to good use.

The Madison Coin Club will be hosting the 2007 NOW show. The date is still to be announced, but the exciting thing is that Madison will be celebrating their 75th anniversary. Way to go Madison!

I am pleased to say that NOW is working on programs to enhance the benefit of membership in your state club. Committees are being formed to investigate future activities that NOW can support, sponsor and provide. The Board of Governors has decided to shift NOW into a more active organization with involvement reaching more clubs and more collectors throughout the state.

Of course, funding must be provided for future benefits. The most obvious change is the increase in dues, beginning in 2006. Yes, the dues are going up. At the old rate, NOW was able to hold steady due to its financial assets, but even production and mailing costs for the newsletter was more than dues paid. Other sources of revenue will be used too. New cash infusion into NOW will be used to enhance future programs. Rest assured that your organization is financially healthy and will remain that way.

I am optimistic and excited for the future of NOW. For direction, I will refer to the Wisconsin State Motto: **Forward!**

Until next time, I shall remain yours in Numismatics.

*Thad*

### Dues are Due

**Dues notices are included with this issue. Check your label and if you need to renew, send in \$10 for your 2006 dues now.**

**Because of bulk mailing weight regulations, everyone receives a notice... even life members.**





## ANA Highlights

In celebration of coin collecting and Benjamin Franklin's 300th birthday, the theme for ANA's 2006 National Coin Week is "A Penny Saved is History Learned".

Collectors are urged to encourage people in their community to discover the fun of collecting coins during National Coin Week, April 16-22, 2006. Here are a few ideas what you can do to celebrate National Coin Week.

- Work with your local school, bank or library to develop an educational display on Benjamin Franklin and associated numismatic collectibles during Coin Week.
- Hold a numismatic Open House during April and invite the public to attend. Ask several club members to prepare a short presentation on Ben Franklin, numismatic history, legends or stories. ANA can help with the planning and promotion to insure a successful event.
- Make mini-presentations to local Scout groups, schools, libraries, civic groups, etc. and distribute pennies in 2x2 flips with interesting numismatic information about the coin.

Need help? The ANA has the resources, including posters, exhibit ideas and patterns, press release and proclamation templates, a \$25 club advertising reimbursement, images and promotional brochures to help you encourage people to discover and explore the world of money. For more information, visit their website [www.money.org](http://www.money.org).

## Milwaukee ANA '07

by Clifford Mishler, Chairman

The theme for the 2007 ANA convention will be "Collecting Coins Captures Time /Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow. Another matter dispatched at a meeting with Assistant General chairman, Bruce Benoit, was the selection of design concepts for the official convention medal, which will feature the historic Allen-Bradley four-face clock tower architectural landmark of the old Milwaukee on one side, and the Santiago Calatrava wings of the Milwaukee Art Museum's Quadracci Pavilion, the architectural symbol of the new Milwaukee on the other. The convention theme will be incorporated in the medal design, as will be the official ANA symbol and an enumeration of the host and supporting clubs of southeastern Wisconsin.

### More Volunteers Needed

The convention will require the active involvement of upwards of 100 local volunteers. We would like to encourage anyone who has not yet done so, to add your name to the list of volunteers from which committee chairpersons can pick in staffing their committees.

The largest group of volunteers will be assigned to the Registration Committee. While this task may be taxing during peak registration times, by having a large crew of volunteers, the service shifts can be relatively short, allowing everyone to enjoy the convention. Prior to the convention, the Pre-Registration Committee will stuff and organize packets for those who register in advance of the convention. The Scout Programs Committee will require a significant number of volunteers on Saturday and the Hospitality/Greeting Committee will also need a substantial number of volunteers.

To volunteer, contact Cliff Mishler at Eclectic Pursuits, P.O. Box 316, Iola, WI 54945 or e-mail him at [mish@athenet.net](mailto:mish@athenet.net).

## The ANA Museum Naming Dispute Ends

The Fall issue of NOW News included an article entitled "Rochette Honored by ANA", but a controversial situation developed when ANA stated that only its main gallery would be named in honor of Ed Rochette.

The December 20th edition of Numismatic News announced that an agreement was reached to name the American Numismatic Association's Money Museum after Edward C. Rochette on December 5 at a meeting in Iola, Wis., of ANA President William H. Horton Jr., ANA Executive Director Christopher Cipoletti and former ANA fund raisers Clifford Mishler and Chester Krause.

This settled a dispute that has been ongoing since July that burst onto the pages of the hobby press seven weeks ago.

Mishler, Krause and an anonymous third donor together contributed \$500,000 to have the museum named for Rochette. ANA initially insisted that it would name only the main gallery for him.

Krause, who is in the ANA Hall of Fame and is founder of Numismatic News, resigned his life membership in protest in a November 11 letter, withdrew that resignation as part of the agreement.

The breakthrough occurred after the ANA board and Cipoletti were made aware of a November 2000 ANA press release indicating that a \$500,000 donation would result in the donor's name being prominently associated with the museum.

Public recognition of the museum naming will be conducted this coming July with appropriate fanfare and ceremony when hundreds of collectors from across the country will attend the annual ANA Summer Seminar in Colorado Springs.

Rochette worked for Krause Publications from 1960-1966 as editor of Numismatic News and then went on to edit *The Numismatist*. He served as ANA executive vice president until 1987, then served as elected president from 1991-1993 and served again from 1998-2003.

[source: Numismatic News]

\* \* \*

### Editor's Note:

ANA received a great deal of negative publicity because of their actions pertaining to this whole situation... and sadly, Ed Rochette was caught in the middle.

Another issue that probably hasn't been settled pertains to the dismissal of ANA Board member, Walter Ostromecki.

For the first time in ANA's 114-year history, a member of the ANA Board was removed from office. On October 14th, the ANA Board voted to remove Walter Ostromecki, Jr. for an alleged breach of confidentiality. He was elected by over 4,000 voting ANA members and removed by a 7-0 vote of the ANA board.

Ostromecki was a newly-elected board member and voiced his concerns in a letter to Cliff Mishler. He said he had no input or vote on the matter and first learned about the naming conflict situation in a letter from Krause. Ostromecki felt it was unfair for a non-informed new Governor such as himself to be blind-sided over an issue of this magnitude and went on to say he had received no communications from ANA headquarters as his e-mail address on site did not meet with Mr. Cipoletti's special secrecy requirement... his e-mail goes thru a secretary prior to being placed in his office box as Director of Leadership.

Dismissal for this reason doesn't seem right to us!

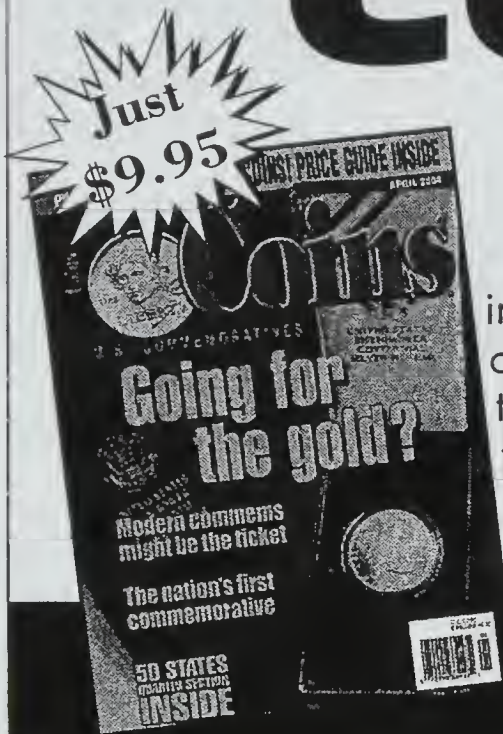
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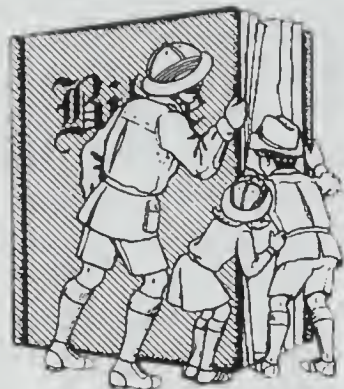
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# Book Nook

## Money of the Bible

Throughout the Bible, money and coins played a major role in the teachings of Christianity. In his new book "Money of the Bible" author and historian Kenneth Bressett examines the connection between scripture and numismatics.

"No fewer than 16 of the 40 parables preached by Jesus mention coins or money" said Bressett. Perhaps best known as the long-time editor of Whitman Publishing's annual Red Book, Bressett has also researched and written about ancient Greek and Roman coins among other topics.

Bressett says "At a time when there were no other means of mass communication, coins served as the newspapers of the day. They spread the word about kings, emperors, wars and current events. The images on ancient coins carried messages that educated and informed those who came in contact with them."

He presented the story of "Money of the Bible" at the Whitman Coin and Collectibles Atlanta Expo last October. Photos in the book show close-ups of pieces from Bressett's own collection, including Widow's Mites, shekels that were changed in the Temple, a Tribute penny, and a tetradrachm coin of the type paid to Judas for the betrayal of Jesus. Ken recently promoted his book and coins on "Coin Vault" a Shop-at-Home TV show.

The book would make a great Christmas gift for \$29.98 + shipping/handling.

[source: Numismatic News]

## Holiday Catalog

More than 170 unusual gift ideas are included in the recently released Litteton Coin Company Holiday Gift Collection 2005, now available in print and on-line.

The 32-page catalog carries nearly 100 items priced under \$50 and more than 60 for under \$25. The catalog includes newly issued and ancient coins, and a variety of paper money issues, along with other items featuring coins.

A set of new Lewis & Clark nickels is available for \$19.95. For World War II buffs, there is a colorized Peace Dollar Pocket Watch (Flag Raising on Iwo Jima or End of War Celebration) at \$99.95 each.

Priced at \$19.95, Litteton's Boy Scout Collecting Kit can help scouts earn a Boy Scout Coin Collecting Merit Badge.

Delivery by Christmas is assured for in-stock merchandise ordered by December 19th; or for rush delivery, by December 20th add \$8.50 plus shipping/handling.

To order, call 800-645-3122 or browse for gift ideas on-line at [LittletonCoin.com](http://LittletonCoin.com).

\* \* \*

## "The Expert's Guide to Collecting and Investing in Rare Coins"

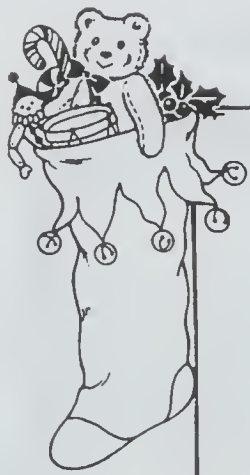
Q. David Bower's new book tackles everyone's dream of making money in the rare coin market.

The book's jacket teases readers with the reminder the Baltimore banker Louis Eliasberg invested \$400,000 in coins and it turned into \$40 million. Harold Bareford put \$13,832 in his collection and it sold for \$1.2 million.

The 688-page book includes much more history, advice and important topics, and sells for \$29.95 in book stores, coin shops and on-line at [www.whitman-books.com](http://www.whitman-books.com).

[source: Numismatic News]





## Coin Club News

### Ozaukee Coin Club

On October 23rd, the Ozaukee Coin Club held their first coin show. According to the public, dealers and club members, it was well organized and very well attended. Joe Paonessa of Racine demonstrated his skill of carving modern day Hobo Nickels and about 15 scouts participated in a Boy Scout Merit Badge Clinic which was run by Patti Finner.

### South Shore Coin Club

Twenty-two club members and guests enjoyed a rather unusual meeting last September. Dave Hunsicker organized a ride on the East Troy Trolley. They met at the depot and boarded the trolley, leaving at 7:00 p.m. for Mukwonago. A short business meeting before changing poles back to East Troy. The trip lasted about an hour and then everyone stopped for refreshments at John Lauber's old-time drugstore. (website information: [www.esttroyrr.org](http://www.esttroyrr.org)).

A special program was held in November. Brian Helbing from the U.S. Secret Service shared many facts on the security features of our current currency and passed around many unusual counterfeit notes. Some notes were quite deceiving, while others were obvious.

### Milwaukee Numismatic Society

Show Chairman, Tom Casper, reported that the raffle and new show promotions helped make their October coin show a success. They had a 41% increase in admissions. The show was a sell-out for dealers, with several already purchasing tables for next year's show. Any profits received will go into the club's treasury and can be used for ANA Scholarships and other educational purposes.

There were 10 cases of educational exhibits on display. Leon Saryan received the A.P. "Del" Bertschy **Best of Show** plaque for his exhibit on Armenia, 1919 - The Artistic Banknotes. He also received a 1/10th ounce gold coin.

### Racine Numismatic Society

The club's Christmas party was held on December 8th. All attending members received a Whitman Red Book with special RNS lettering by American Coins of Racine. Gifts were brought for exchange (and exchanged again and again). According to secretary, Richard Roskres "Fun and dinner was enjoyed by all."

Where Collectors Meet



Shown above is a card that will be given to everyone attending the club's February 26th coin show. A new buffalo nickel will be attached to the card and the reverse side includes information about their club.

### Madison Coin Club

In January Officer Mary Ann Thurber of the Madison Police Department will speak about protecting yourself in your home and while traveling. Even if your collection isn't very valuable or stored at the bank, a review of information on how to protect your home and family is critical.





### **USA Patriot Act**

ICTA is the national trade association for all who have an interest in precious metals, rare coins, US and foreign currency and other numismatic and tangible assets.

Since 1983, ICTA has been our eyes and voice in Washington, DC. Without them the industry and hobby are subject to the whims of legislators, regulators and bureaucrats who are eager to appease whatever “special interest” group gets their attention.

### **USA Patriot Act Cash Reporting/Anti-Money Laundering Regulations**

Regulations were published June 9, 2005 for Section 352 of the USA Patriot Act, which state “Dealers in Precious Metals, Stones or Jewels are Required to Establish Anti-Money Laundering Programs.” Compliance by January 1, 2006 is mandatory; penalties are severe.

All dealers are urged to ask themselves “Have they done everything necessary to comply with the Patriot Act?”

The rare coin/currency/precious metals industry is unique in that it is the only profession that buys and sells coins and currency as merchandise, not cash. The USA Patriot Act specifically targets coin dealers in certain sections of this anti-terrorism law. ICTA has worked with US Treasury on the unique aspects of our industry and has negotiated reasonable compliance regulations that will satisfy Treasury’s anti-terrorism requirements

while not being overly burdensome for coin or precious metal dealers. ICTA has developed excellent contacts within Treasury that assist us with clarification on specific points of the PATRIOT Act and other aspects of the cash reporting/anti-money laundering laws. This is **extremely important since ignorance of the law is not a defense** and can result in calamitous financial penalties and even prison terms.

If Congress doesn’t pass this legislation, this will be a moot point on January 1st!

ICTA is currently working to have rare coins restored as qualified investments in IRAs and similar self-directed retirement plans.

If you have questions, call ICTA’s Executive Director, Eloise Ullman at 410-626-7005.

\* \* \*

### **The Redesigned \$10 Bill**

Red, yellow and orange colors are featured on the newly redesigned \$10 bill. Some 800 million of the new bills will go into circulation early next year in an effort to foil counterfeiters.

The new bill features a red image of the Statue of Liberty’s torch on the left side of a revised portrait of Alexander Hamilton, who is shown without the traditional oval frame around his portrait.

Also highlighted in red is the phrase from the Constitution “We the People” on the right side of Hamilton’s portrait. The bill overall has a subtle orange background. Other security features include a plastic security thread that repeats “USA Ten” in tiny print. A watermark can be seen when the bill is held up to the light, and color-shifting ink makes the numeral “10” to the right of Hamilton change color from copper to green when the bill is tilted.

The makeover of the \$10 bill follows similar colorization of the \$20 bill in 2003 and the \$50 bill last year. Plans call for the \$100 bill to be redesigned in 2007.

## Whitman Buys Cowen's

Cowen's of Miami, Florida will sell its numismatic supply company to Whitman Publishing, LLC of Atlanta, GA. Cowen's initially manufactured telephone book covers and advertising products and eventually got into selling numismatic supplies. Today, they make Mylar holders, currency and stamp envelopes and other accessories for collectors.

Whitman Publishing, LLC has been a numismatic publisher since the 1930s. The company provides the numismatic and philatelic hobbies with a full line of stamp and coin supplies.

[source: Numismatic News]

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## Presidents on \$1 Coin

The granite wall of Mount Rushmore might be filled, but Americans could soon get a closer look at the foursome and 38 other presidential faces if the Senate supports a proposed dollar coin.

The program to reinvigorate the dollar coin would feature the faces of former presidents. Four coins would be minted each year, starting with George Washington in 2007. Sitting presidents would be excluded.

The measure could still come before senators later this year. The House overwhelmingly approved the coin program last April. The proposal is modeled on the popular state quarters program which the US Mint rolled out with the Delaware coin in 1999. That program has generated more than \$4 billion in revenue, as 140 million Americans became coin collectors willing to pay above face value for packaged sets of quarters.

The U.S. Treasury could save as much as \$500 million a year on printing costs if the public accepts the presidential coin.

[ref. WI State Journal]

## PNG Quarter Boards

Two new quarter boards are being offered by the Professional Numismatists Guild that will allow collectors to house 2005-2008 quarters issued by the U.S. Mint.

One side of each board has 20 die-cut holes for holding a collection of commemorative state quarters for a 2-year period, 2005-2006 and 2007-2008, the final 4 years of the scheduled state commemorative coin series.

The other side of the 2005-2006 board labeled "American History Illustrated" has color illustrations of a dozen U.S. commemorative half dollars.

The back side of the 2007-2008 quarter board has a 50 State Quarters Program trivia test and information about the Mint's Pocket Change website [www.USMint.gov/kids](http://www.USMint.gov/kids).

The coin holders are a joint educational project between PNG, the United States Mint ([www.USMint.gov](http://www.USMint.gov)), and the American Numismatic Association ([www.money.org](http://www.money.org)).

More than 600,000 quarter boards have been distributed since the 1999 inception of the Mint's 50 State Quarters Program. "These latest boards are available free from participating PNG member-dealers, or can be obtained directly from PNG headquarters for \$1 to cover the cost of sending up to 5 boards" said Robert Brueggeman, PNG executive director.

To obtain from 1 to 5 PNG quarter boards directly from PNG, send \$1 to cover shipping costs to Robert Brueggeman, PNG executive director, 3950 Concordia Lane, Fallbrook, CA 92028 or call 760-728-1300 or visit website [www.PNGdealers.com](http://www.PNGdealers.com).

[ref. Numismatic News]

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## Dollar Nears 2-year High Against Euro

The dollar recently rose to its highest level against the euro in nearly 2 years, amid climbing U.S. interest rates and continuing political uncertainty in Europe.

The 12-nation euro traded at \$1.1787 late in the day in New York, after falling to \$1.1711 earlier -- its lowest point since it traded at \$1.1631 on November 13, 2003. Late Monday, November 7th, the euro traded at \$1.1793.

The dollar has been buoyed recently by signs of economic strength as well as continuing increases in the US Federal Reserve's benchmark interest rate. Policy makers later raised the rate last week by a quarter point to 4%, the highest rate in more than 4 years -- in the 12th such increase since June 2004 and they indicated they would continue to do so at a measured pace.

[WI State Journal]

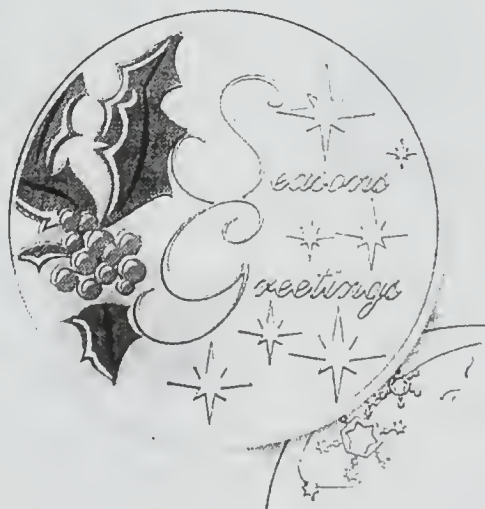
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## "Happy Holidays" from the British Royal Mint

To add to the holiday cheer of collectors, a splendid Christmas medal has been struck by the British Royal Mint.

All the coins are held firm in a colorfully illustrated folder, with the medal at its center. The medal can be removed from its attractive holder and used as a holiday decoration.

Christmas stories and imagery that are commonly associated with the holiday season decorate the packaging that, with an added insert for personalized greetings, makes an ideal alternative to the more conventional holiday card.



The 2005 Medal is designed by Matthew Bonaccorsi. The obverse features colorfully printed holly and berries alongside the words "Season's Greetings". The reverse design features Santa and his reindeer flying through a crisp, snowy night sky.

In addition to the Christmas Pack, the Mint has a wide range of coins particularly available as gift items, as well as the "Classics Collection" comprising an attractive selection of coin related gift items.

\* \* \*

## Metal Prices on the Rise

Source: Financial Times

Metal traders are having to dig ever further into their history books to discover when prices were last at such exalted levels, following a recent fresh surge in prices.

New long-term records were set for aluminum, copper, gold, lead, platinum, silver and zinc.

Gold buyers were out in force as bullion prices reached a new 25-year high of \$540.90 a troy ounce having moved to the highest level since January 1981. Japanese private investors are among the most active buyers of the precious metal. More U.S. investors are betting on further gains in the gold price..

The investment flows into gold, trickled down into silver, which struck an 18-year high of \$9.23 a troy ounce December 2nd. Platinum also reached a long-term milestone when it burst through \$1,000 an ounce for the first time since January 1980.

In other metal markets, copper remained in focus as speculation continued about the

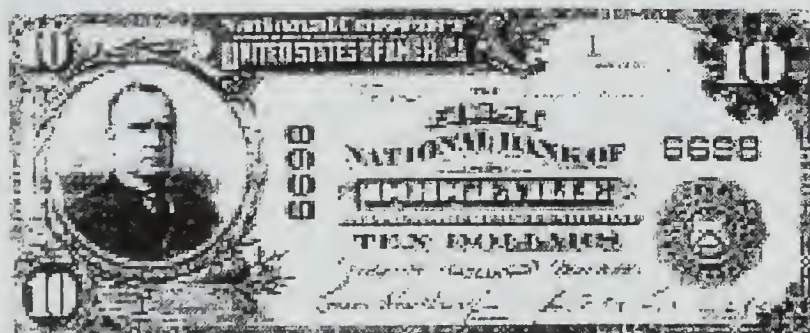
trading position of China's State Reserve Bureau, which is reported to have an obligation to deliver up to 200,000 tonnes of copper.

Nevertheless, hedge funds continued to bet against the Chinese being able to deliver on their copper obligations. That helped push copper to a record high point of \$4,445 a tonne on December 2nd; up more than \$200 on the week and up by \$800 since the beginning of September.

With China entering the metals market, all metals will probably go up.

\* \* \*

**Make your Club Meetings  
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## **British Royal Mint Issues First Ever Prince Harry**



The British Royal Mint has struck an exciting array of coins to mark the 21st birthday of Prince Henry of Wales -- better known as Prince Harry. Issued by the Channel Island Bailiwick of Alderney, also responsible for the Prince William 21st birthday coins in 2003, five different coins bearing the same reverse design have been authorized.

Third in line to the throne and popularly known as Prince Harry, the prince's full name is Henry Charles Albert David. This is the first time that prince Harry has officially appeared on coins and like those of his brother, Prince William, they are expected to be popular with collectors.

The commemorative coins will only be available until December 31st. For more information, contact the Mint at 800-221-1215 or e-mail them at [usa@royalmint.com](mailto:usa@royalmint.com).

\* \* \*

**Money Fun at  
[www.wheresgeorge.com](http://www.wheresgeorge.com)**

I recently received a dollar bill in change -- it had the above website written on the edge, so I went to the website, entered the serial numbers and found that my dollar had traveled 269 miles in 23 days, 22 hours and 3 minutes. Its initial entry was by someone who got it on October 27th at the Garden Cafe in St. Mary's Medical Center in Duluth, Minnesota.



## United States "American Eagle" Bullion Coins 1986-Date

In 1986, the U.S. began striking gold and silver bullion coins to compete with world bullion coins such as the Canadian Maple Leaf, the South African Krugerrand, and others. The value of these coins was intended to be tied directly to their metal value, although in some cases (where mintages were low) a collector market has developed. The bullion value of these coins far outstrips their face value.

Known as "American Eagles" because of the family of eagles on the reverse, U.S. silver bullion coins are available in Uncirculated and Proof versions, as well as in a number of different sets. Proof coins may be ordered directly from the Mint. Uncirculated coins are distributed by selected representatives, who then make them available to the secondary market.

A limited number of Mint State 2004 Silver Eagles were encapsulated by the Professional Coin Grading Service along with an insert signed by former NASA astronaut, Kathryn D. Sullivan. A portion of the proceeds was dedicated to a science museum located in Ohio.

In 1997, the US began striking platinum coins to compete with other world bullion coins. These are available in four denominations: \$10, \$25, \$50 and \$100. The metal content of each denomination consists of 99.95% pure platinum. Mintmarks appear on the reverse, but positions vary from year to year.

Proof coins may be ordered from the Mint, either as single coins or as a complete set of the four different denominations.

Beware: Counterfeit examples of the 2002 1/10 ounce platinum coins began being offered in 2003.



## The New Nickel

After nearly 100 years of depicting presidents in somber profiles on the nation's coins, the Mint is trying something different: The new nickel features

Thomas Jefferson facing forward, with the hint of a smile.

In unveiling the design Mint officials said they believed the new, forward-looking image of Jefferson was an appropriate way to commemorate his support for expanding the country through the Louisiana Purchase and sending Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the territory in 1804-05.

For the past two years, the Mint has changed the design of the nickel every 6 months to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis and Clark expedition, both of which occurred during Jefferson's administration.

The new 5-cent coin, which will go into circulation early in 2006 is the last scheduled change in the nickel's appearance. It will again feature Jefferson's Monticello home on the reverse side of the coin, but it is an updated image from the Monticello that first began appearing on the nickel in 1938.

Since Abraham Lincoln became the first president to be depicted on a circulating coin in 1909, presidents have always been shown in profile, in part because profile designs remain recognizable even after extensive wear on the coin. The Mint, however, believes it has produced an image of Jefferson for the new nickel that can stand up to heavy use.

The new nickel is giving Thomas Jefferson a lighter and more direct look than presidents have worn on currency in the past.

[ref. WI State Journal



## **West Virginia Quarter**

### **Celebrates Engineering Triumph**

The New River Gorge Bridge, the longest steel-arch bridge in the United States, graces the West Virginia commemorative quarter, the newest coin in the United States Mint's popular 50 State Quarters Program. United States Mint Acting Director, David Lebryk and West Virginia Governor, Joe Manchin III launched the new quarter dollar October 14th on the steps of the State Capitol Building in Charleston. The West Virginia quarter also captures the scenic beauty of the "Mountain State" with its depiction of the New River Gorge National River that flows northward through deep canyons. It is among the Nation's oldest rivers.

"This new quarter celebrates the natural splendor of West Virginia and its engineering triumph, the New River Gorge Bridge. The construction of this magnificent bridge is symbolic of the ingenuity and strength of West Virginians. Many obstacles had to be overcome to build it, but when finished, it was tall, graceful and indispensable" said Acting Director Lebryk.

Following the launch ceremony, which featured a dramatic presentation by actors portraying President Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd Lincoln. Acting Director Lebryk, Governor Manchin, and Mrs. Manchin handed out shiny new quarters to the children in the crowd. Adults lined up to exchange their bills for \$10 rolls of West Virginia quarters.

The quarter shows the New River Gorge Bridge, completed on October 22, 1977, and reduced what was once a 40-minute drive down winding mountain roads to less than one minute. At 3,030 feet, with an arch

length of 1,700 feet, the New River Gorge Bridge is the longest steel arch bridge in the country. The New River Gorge Bridge is also the second highest bridge in this country (876 feet) with only the Royal Gorge Bridge in Colorado ranking higher.

The Governor declared Friday, October 14, 2005, State Quarter Day in the classroom. Free United States Mint lesson plans about the West Virginia quarter may be downloaded at [www.usmint.gov/kids](http://www.usmint.gov/kids).

The United States Mint also hosted a Coin Collectors Forum on the eve of the launch in which members of the public discussed coin programs and design. The West Virginia quarter is also available in 2-roll sets (40 coins per roll), including one roll each from the United States Mint at Philadelphia and Denver, and in bags of 100 and 1,000 coins, at the United States Mint website at [www.usmint.gov](http://www.usmint.gov). The 2-roll sets are \$32, bags of 100 coins are \$35.50 and bags of 1,000 are \$300.

\* \* \*

### **Heads or Tails**

A truck carrying tons of quarters caught fire and spilled most of them on a highway where workers used heavy equipment, shovels and buckets to scoop up the singed coins.

The driver said the truck carried 39,000 pounds of new Kansas quarters, that were worth some \$800,000 said Police Chief Michael Putnam.

The rear of the armored truck bound for Birmingham, AL from the Philadelphia Mint caught fire in the pre-dawn hours on Interstate 59.

"It's kind of a surprise when you pull up on a fire call at 2:30 in the morning on the Interstate and there are armed guards around the fire." Putnam said.

[source: WI State Journal]



# American Magic Tokens

by Gene Johnson #105L

American magic tokens pretty much date from the year 1885 up through the early 1950 period. In my modest collection at one time was a rare pre-1900 brass token from Alexander Herrman (AKA Herr Alexander) who has long been considered to be America's "premier Magician."

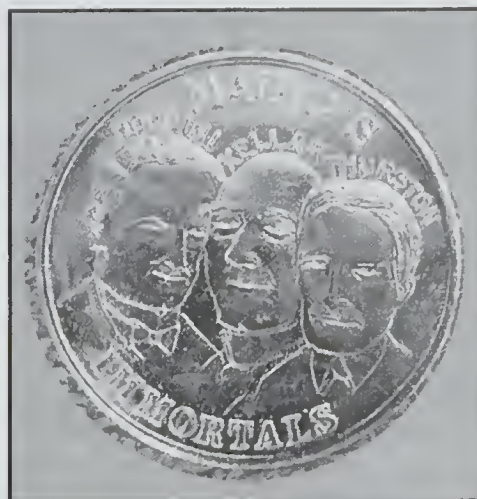
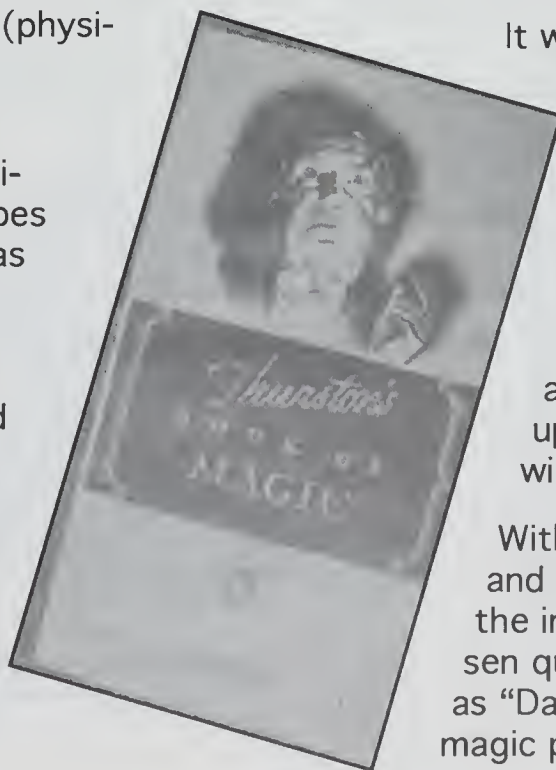
Most magic tokens are plentiful and common, partly because the older issues much like the New Orleans mardi gras throws, were audience participation tokens, and the more recent pieces are amateur palming tokens that were sold at magic supply stores.

In past history, American magicians were often lumped together with circus/carnival type entertainers, such as jugglers, ventriloquists, contortionist/escape artists, and acrobats. However, over the course of the century, the magician/illusionist has now emerged as a respectable and high profile occupation.

Magic itself long predates the founding of our American nation. Many Bible references from 2000 years before the birth of Christ refer to magicians, who were often priests and doctor/healers (physicians).

Magic in this era was satanic in nature, (black magic) with magicians dressed in mysterious capes and hoods. This "mystique" was propagated by 18th and 19th century magic men, and even today, this onus remains in an era of magicians in tuxedos and white gloves.

Thurston's Book of Magic



Magic silver medal  
1.2", R-2.  
Magic's Immortals  
(Houdini, Kellar,  
Thurston)

The reverse  
shows a hand  
holding cards.



When American master magician Herrman the Great died in 1896, he was survived by his rival, the talented, but much less renowned, Harry Kellar, who practiced until about 1910.

It was then that Howard Thurston began his long tenure as America's most popular and revered magic master.

While Alexander Herrman and Harry Kellar were the mysterious black cape-type magic men, Howard Thurston was more of a "wow" type performer, in an upbeat career that tragically ended with his death in 1936.

With the untimely death of Thurston, and no American successor in sight, the international magician Harry Jansen quickly brought his act to America, as "Dante the Magician." The lavish magic productions of Dante were as well

received here as they were abroad, and here in America, even touched on the new developing media of television in 1946-47.

In a typical token using scenario, the magician causes palming coins to appear and disappear, change denominations, and then multiply and become handout souvenirs as the performer mingles with the crowd, or works with volunteer helpers from the audience.

Numerous magic tokens were designed and created by "magic shops" or magic game companies, but the actual token striking was done by professional die sinkers.

Magic store palming tokens sold in "kits" and

Magic  
brass token  
1.85" R-4

Obv.  
"Thurston  
Magician"



Rev.  
"Good Luck" 1929

"magic games" are often poorly designed. They are cheaply made and most are struck in Japan.

Today Las Vegas, Nevada is the habitat of the high profile American illusionist, and magic acts must now be designed to befuddle both the human eye and the television camera.

The larger size of the theaters, and massive magic acts designed to satiate the TV oriented public have pretty much dried up the palming coin and audience interactive token toss, but this participation continues to thrive at county fairs and in smaller theater venues.

While nearly all magic tokens are worth no more than a dollar, my rare Alexander Herrman token was traded many years ago for a very scarce Waukesha (930-C) Civil War token!

Want to collect magic tokens? Try this checklist. "Magician Tokens" by F. William Kauthe Jr. of the Token & Medal Society.

\* \* \*



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# Reclaiming Our Heritage

by Tom Casper #982



The 4th annual multi era encampment was held on June 4 & 5, 2005 at the V.A. Medical Center, 5000 W. National Avenue in Milwaukee. It is just getting bigger and better each year. The pinback button issued for this year's event pictured the Wadsworth Library, built in 1891.

Milwaukee Numismatic Society's member, Fred Dickfoss, was an exhibitor on the grounds and promoted numismatics. He was dressed in his Revolutionary War uniform, was set up under a canopy with a display of British coins. MNS Patricia Bethe also was in attendance and seen admiring the fountain in front of Old Main. This ornate fountain, restored to its original splendor in 2003 was built in 1878 by Hennecke & Company of Milwaukee. It's the oldest operating fountain in the city and it appears on Soldier's Home postcards from the 1910-1915 era.

The logo for this year's event was a scroll with the words "Honor & Country". This design is taken from the reverse of a souvenir token sold to raise money for the first buildings at Soldier's



Home. The obverse of the cent-sized copper token reads: "Milwaukee Soldier's Home Fair/ 1865". It has a slot cut into the token for a ribbon enabling it to be worn.

Four of the buildings in the historic district were open for tours. Old Main, Home Chapel, Ward Memorial Theater, and Wadsworth Library. On display in the library were three coins recovered from a box in the cornerstone of Building #6, originally a hospital built about 1890. The box, opened in 1992 contained artifacts and three coins; an 1850 Canadian bank token, 1879 Indian head cent, and an 1853 silver three-cent piece.

On Saturday evening my wife and I went on the cemetery tour. The tour began at 7:30 p.m. on Saturday only and were a complete sell out. A tram wound us through the cemetery. Re-enactors from different wars were stationed along the way and told of some of the soldiers buried there. The 1st Brigade Band played softly in the background. Some of the graves, marked with lit torches were the 4 Medal of Honor Civil War veterans; 2 Confederate soldiers; Buffalo soldiers; and SPC Michelle M. Witmer who died in Iraqi Freedom.

I returned on Sunday to attend a fascinating talk, "Masons and the Civil War". The speaker said that many soldiers on both sides were Masons. If a soldier from one side found out the enemy was a Mason, he was treated with kindness and like one of their own. The soldiers didn't carry masonic pennies, but may have had Masonic symbols of a compass and square on a watch chain or embroidered on a piece of inner clothing. Prisoners would ask to speak to someone who was a Mason.

This event is a must for anyone interested in the history of the Soldier's Home or military history from any period. The money they raise from this annual event is going to refurbish the four historic buildings which are in desperate need of repair.

These are fairly scarce tokens as I have seen only four or five over the years.

\* \* \*

## Two Centuries of United States Tokens

by Leon Saryan #100L

Tokens are unofficial monetary instruments, or, as Russ Rulau writes in the latest edition of his masterpiece Standard Catalog of United States Tokens 1700-1900, metallic substitutes for governmental coinage. Obviously, there are so many exceptions that this definition has only limited validity.

Tokens may be made of any of several metals and alloys, plastic, hard rubber, fiberboard, cardboard or paper, in an infinite variety of shapes and sizes. It is this diversity, along with the possibility of research and discovery, which attracts collectors to the exnumia field. Tokens often share the quality that they are "good for" something or otherwise have a recognized value, but sometimes the only distinction between a token and a medal is size, tokens (or medalets) being simply small (less than about 33 mm in diameter) medals.

Unlike the case for coins, we often have almost no contemporary sources recording the issuance of tokens. Tokens struck by merchants and commercial firms, transit authorities, telephone utilities, churches, and organizations of various stripes were rarely documented until afterward, and many original records have been lost. Often times, it is simply impossible to pin a token down

with respect to time, place, or identity of issuers. Plus, this field is VAST, with more than 11,000 different types of tokens issued during the Civil War (1861-1865) alone. Thus, a comprehensive catalog of United States tokens is both extremely difficult to compile and at the same time essential, if collectors are to have a serviceable guide to what is actually available.

Russ Rulau, one of the top exnumia specialists in the world with a lifetime of numismatic experience, undertook the seemingly impossible task of producing a comprehensive catalog of two centuries of U.S. tokens, with illustrations, valuations, and to the extent possible historical background on a specific piece or its issuer. The resulting work is absolutely essential for anyone interested in this fascinating field and the historical period it covers.

In part, the Standard Catalog of United States Tokens is assembled from smaller catalogues covering topics such as early American tokens, hard times tokens (1830s), early merchant and trade tokens, civil war tokens (patriotic and storecards), and gay nineties tokens. Each section has its own informative introduction.

The original research has been extensively updated with corrections as well as new information and especially new discoveries. In order to maintain balance between the various sections and keep the book to a manageable size, it was necessary to limit the coverage. For example, amusement tokens, military and prison tokens, tax tokens, telephone tokens, and medals are excluded from this compilation, as well as transportation and political tokens issued after 1844. Very few pieces made after 1900 are included. In some cases, these topics are exhaustively covered in other works.

To aid the collector, there is a wide range of supplementary matter -- an introduction which includes an explanation of the method of presentation and price valuations, a list of abbreviations, an extensive list of contribu-



tors whose input made this work possible, a comprehensive bibliography and index, and a list of token societies.

The final product itself is a model of how a notoriously complex and diverse field such as American tokens can be systematized and made intelligible for the collector.

[source: Russell Rulau *Standard Catalog of United States Tokens 1700-1900* 4th edition fully updated (Iola, WI: Krause Publications, 2004), 1200 large format pages, 5000+ photographs. \$54.99 at [www.krause.com](http://www.krause.com)]

★ ★ ★

## Wisconsin Receives New Ambassador

By Tom Casper

MNS member, Clifford Mishler, of Iola, WI braved the snow and cold to make a surprise visit at our December 15th meeting of the Milwaukee Numismatic Society. We didn't think it was too unusual because he has previously attended our meetings in preparation for the 2007 ANA show to be held here.

But once he started talking and only briefly mentioned the 2007 ANA show, he revealed his true intention for his presence. He admitted he was here to present a Numismatic Ambassador Award. After reciting a number of achievements that the recipient has accomplished, it became clear to us that the person about to be named was our longtime treasurer, Lee Hartz.

Cliff called up Lee, who was surprised, to the front and presented him with a plaque, ribbon badge and lapel pin. He accepted them with a wide smile and a big round of applause. Lee has worked tirelessly for both the MNS and the South Shore Coin Club and is most deserving of this prestigious award.

Lee will be sharing this award with fellow MNS members Del Bertschy, William Fuchs, Chuck Opitz, David Hunsicker, Jim & Karen Jach, Neil Shafer, John & Nancy Wilson, Thomas Casper

## Dickens' Christmas Carol

by Ron Calkins #34L

Almost everyone has read or watched Dickens' *A Christmas Carol* in which miserly Scrooge is visited by ghosts of Christmas Past, Present and Future and his transformation into a good citizen.

Few people, however, know much about the life of the literary genius that wrote this popular Christmas tale.

Charles John Huffam Dickens was born in Portsea, England on February 7, 1812. He was the son of a clerk in the navy pay office who had difficulty managing his own finances. When Charles was 12, his father, John, was imprisoned for debt, an event that Dickens considered the most terrible experience of his life. Removed from school and put to work in a blacking (shoe-dye) factory he lived alone, ashamed and frightened, in a lodging house in North London.

When Dickens eventually returned to school at the age of 15, he went to work as a clerk in a law firm and studied shorthand at night. Later he became a reporter, first of dull law cases and then of parliamentary debates, experiences that were to shape his social consciousness. An acute observer with a dedication to hard work, he began writing comic pathetic sketches that revealed his talent for focusing upon eccentricity of character.

His obsession with work, his life-long love affair with his public and his deep humanity, all helped to make him a literary phenomenon. He eventually joined a newspaper, adopting the pseudonym "Boz" and was paid £150 for the copyright to his first series of "Sketches by Boz" in 1836.

His real success began with the *Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club* (1836-37), now

continued on p. 21

known as *The Pickwick Papers*, which were published in serial format; each month a section was sold at a shilling each. The first of *The Pickwick Papers*, published on March 31, 1836, required only 400 copies; the fourth required 40,000. Although he began writing on only two days' notice and barely stayed ahead of monthly deadlines as was to be the case for most of his career, Dickens became internationally famous in only four months.

Dickens' energy was evident throughout his career. In 1836, concurrently with the composition of *Pickwick*, Dickens married Catherine Hogarth, and the couple had 10 children. His marriage was deeply unhappy and complicated by the premature death of Catherine's sister, Mary, for whom Dickens had a strong affection. He had a love affair with a young actress, Ellen Teman, purported to be the model for the heroines in his later novels. Catherine and Dickens separated in 1858.

*The Pickwick Papers* contained as a good humored Christmas Chapter, "The Story of Goblins who stole a Sexton" which bears some resemblance to *A Christmas Carol*, which he wrote 7 years later. Although Dickens had always venerated Christmas, he did not consider writing another such story using the seasonal setting until October 5, 1843. He was invited to speak at the first annual general meeting of the Manchester Athenaeum (an adult education institute for the working class). Dickens had stayed with his sister, Fanny, one of whose two young sons was a frail cripple. The prototype of Tiny Tim (in the initial draft) was named "Fred" after Dickens' younger brother who died in 1849, following the death of his mother in September, 1848.

Dickens published many annual Christmas stories, beginning with *A Christmas Carol*. In creating *A Christmas Carol*, he gathered up grim memories of his father's imprisonment, his depressing year in the "blacking factory", his outrage over the condition of the poor

and uneducated, especially the children working in the mines and industry and remarkably fused these dark visions of the bright prospects of a Christmas celebration. He drew upon his earlier work, *The Pickwick Papers*, to recreate the joyful scenes of dancing, singing, eating, and drinking that flesh out the good feelings of the holiday.

Dickens' memorable descriptions of the Christmas scenes in both the *Pickwick Papers* and *A Christmas Carol* owe a great deal to an American writer -- Washington Irving (1783-1859). Irving traveled extensively throughout Europe, recording his experiences in notebooks. The largesse of the English nobility and their ancient traditions held a fascination for the American author. His descriptions of the Bracebridge Hall Christmas celebrations, with their dancing, singing, tales, mistletoe and holly clearly helped Dickens shape those seen in the home of Scrooge's nephew. Washington Irving later recorded the grand Christmas festivities and English rituals, now largely faded from the nation.

Dickens managed the daunting task of presenting his hero in a manner that allows the reader to hiss the villain and relish his presence at the same time. He accomplished this through the ingenious voice of a narrator.

The final scene of *A Christmas Carol* in Scrooge's office on the day after Christmas, recapitulates Dickens' chief themes -- Bob Cratchit is clearly "behind his time" but instead of threatening him with termination or reduction in wages, Scrooge raises his salary and offers to help Bob raise his family. The words "and to Tiny Tim, who did not die, he was a second father" do not appear in the Carol's original manuscript (now in the Pierpont Morgan Library); these words must have been added later.

Dickens continued to write novels helped to establish a home for reformed prostitutes, and to press for slum clearance, education reform, sanitary measures, and numerous social issues reflected in his works. As early as *Oliver Twist*, Dickens' deep concern about



modern society was evident. His early works implied faith in the new commercial middle class as opposed to the old aristocracy. He saw the failure of the business ethic and became increasingly disenchanted. "Our Mutual Friend" (1865), Dickens' last finished novel, expresses his increasing anger and disillusionment.

When Dickens died on June 9, 1870, his last novel "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" was unfinished.... he was an embittered man. He was buried in Poet's Corner at West Minister Abbey. However, he is remembered as an author successfully committed to bring joy into the bleakness of urban life. When Dickens died, a little girl cried "Dickens dead? Then will Father Christmas die too?"

**Charles Dickens is honored on a number of medals and a £10 banknote issued in 1992.**



A 2002 Isle of Man 50 pence piece issued to celebrate Christmas features a scene from "A Christmas Carol" when Scrooge is visited by Marley and the ghosts of Christmas.

Queen Elizabeth II is on the obverse.



Shown above is a medal honoring the 100th anniversary of the birth of Charles Dickens, 1912.

Obverse, three-quarter bust of Dickens facing left.  
CHARLES DICKENS NOVELIST.



The reverse shows Tiny Tim holding a crutch on Bob Cratchit's shoulder. At right, GOD BLESS US ALL EV'RY ONE.

The scene is from Dickens' A Christmas Carol issued by the Circle of Friends of the medallion and made by Davison of Philadelphia.

Bronze, 70mm. The medal originally sold for \$15.

A Great Britain £10 note was issued by the Bank of England in 1992, with minor modifications made in 1993. Printed in black, brown and red, the note features a portrait of Queen Elizabeth II on the obverse and in a watermark visible from front and back.

The reverse features an image of Dickens. The £10 note was withdrawn from circulation in 2000 and is no longer legal tender, but still can be redeemed at the Bank of England on Threadneedle Street in London.



"God bless us  
Everyone"  
Christmas Carol  
1843

Christmas medal  
scene depicting  
Fezziwig's ball  
from Dickens'  
Christmas Carol.

Reverse is blank

This Christmas medal was made by the Medallic Art Company of New York for the Charles Sessler Company in Philadelphia. One of the largest and most impressive Christmas medals. Yellow bronze, 3-1/2". It originally sold for \$15.

[References: Encyclopedia Britannia, Internet, Christmas Tokens and Medals by Arlie Slabaugh, ANA, Bank of England, [www.bankofengland.co.uk](http://www.bankofengland.co.uk), The Victorian Web, [www.victorianweb.org/authors/dickens](http://www.victorianweb.org/authors/dickens).]

\* \* \*



A Great Britain £10 banknote issued in 1992 features Charles Dickens and Queen Elizabeth II.

Continued from p. 18

and Clifford Mishler. Other Wisconsinites honored with it include Kevin Foley, Gordon Gill, Daisy and Virgil Jackson, Gerald Johnson, Russell Rulau, Monte Sherwin, William Brandimore, Rollie and Patti Finner.

Numismatic News started this award in 1974 with the first honor going to Charles Colver of California. Since that time, 364 Numismatic Ambassador Awards have been presented throughout the U.S. The purpose of the award is to recognize faithful devotion to the hobby and sharing of knowledge. It is a mighty goal to work towards and I hope that someday, other fellow numismatists can also share in this award.

\* \* \* \* \*



## A Life Time of Service... A Handful of Pins

by Fred Borgmann #1175

Back in January of 2003 I stopped in a small west Wisconsin antique and ice cream shop. That is where I found this Nurse's group of pins representing a long and hopefully happy life of service.

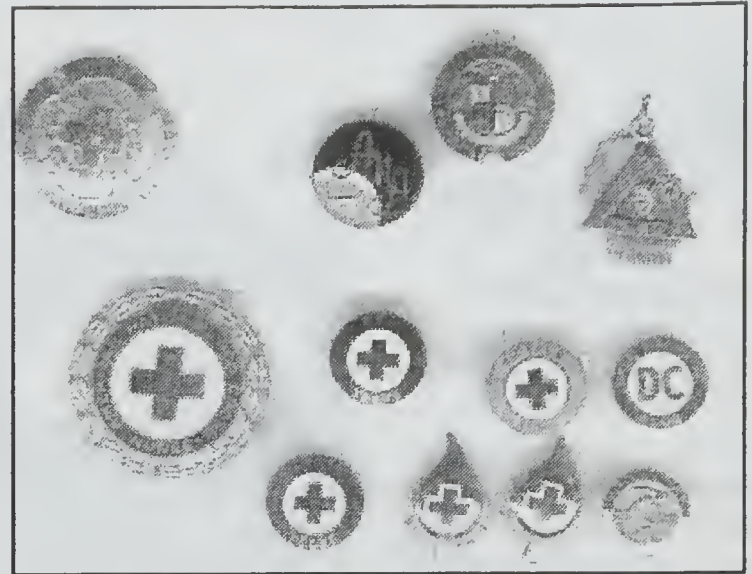
The best item in this group is the gold nurses' pin from the Methodist Hospital of Madison, Wisconsin, inscribed "Muriel Buckley 5-19-31" on the back. That inscription, which tells us that Muriel Buckley graduated from Madison's Methodist Hospital school of nursing in May of 1931, was the only clue to the identity of the group's original owner.

After her graduation she joined the American Nurses Association and received her gold ANA pin. That pin, with the initials ANA and the lamp of knowledge, at first made me think of the other ANA, but I'm sure Nurse Buckley was more interested in saving lives than coins and probably did not know of the American Numismatic Association.

Next, there is a silver 10-year service pin from Madison General Hospital. This pin has a generic design that I have seen on pins from many different hospitals. The legend indicates the hospital of issue but the design never changes.

Next there is a WWII era American Red Cross Nurse pin with the serial number "HD 7485" on the back. With the Red Cross Nurse pin are three red Cross service pins for 5, 10 and 15 years of service plus two blood donor pins for 2 and 3 gallons.

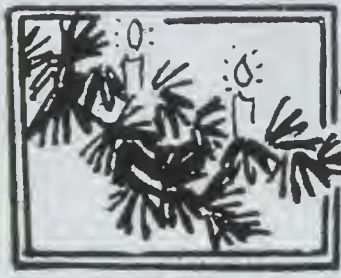
Muriel's group also includes a small charm or medallion issued by the Wisconsin Association for Retarded Children for 100 hours of service as a volunteer. Rounding off the group are membership pins indicating that she was a member of the American Turners and the Dale Carnegie Club. Searching her name on the internet I was able to find the basic facts of Muriel's 92 year life.



Muriel Leola Buckley was born October 17, 1908 in Janesville, Wisconsin. She became a registered nurse after her May 19, 1931 graduation. On June 30, 1938 she married Frank Wagner (born August 14, 1885; died June 24, 1976) who was 23 years older than she. Apparently the couple did not have any children, but according to Muriel's obituary in the Capital Times, the neighborhood children were always welcome in her home. She was a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints when she passed away in her Madison home on October 5, 2001.

So what kind of person was Muriel Buckley? She must have been very intelligent just to have completed the course of study required to become a registered nurse. Her 25 years and 100 hours worth of long service awards prove that she was hard working, dependable and had a strong sense of social responsibility. The Red Cross pins in this group tell us that she was generous with both her time and her blood. She was also compassionate enough to have donated at least 100 hours of her time working with retarded children. Her membership in the American Turners with their motto "Sound Body and Sound Mind" implies that she must have shared that positive philosophy.

Finally, she may have been on the shy side... at least until she took the Dale Carnegie courses and joined the Dale Carnegie Club. Her life of service must have been a blessing to everyone she met and yet if it weren't for a handful of pins, most of us would have never known her.



## Gift Returns

This Christmas, don't expect many happy returns. According to the Wall Street Journal, retailers are clamping down on return policies, imposing penalty fees and using sophisticated computer databases to flag serial returners trying to game the system. Some are also adding exceptions and caveats to their return policies -- for instance, making it particularly hard to return certain kinds of products, such as electronics.

Sears is the latest retailer to tighten return policies. In October they imposed a "restocking" fee amounting to 15% of the purchase price for some products that are returned used or missing parts or manuals. Earlier this year they tightened the time frame for returns.

Retailers have been tightening return policies for several years... making returning goods an increasingly complex process for consumers. Retailers estimate return fraud costs them \$16 billion a year. Their goal in identifying specific goods in return policies is to concentrate on the areas where they suffer most from fraud, said Joseph LaRocca, vice president of loss prevention for the National Retail Federation. For the holidays, these include electronics such as camcorders and digital cameras.

Consumer advocates worry that loyal customers will get caught up in the sweep. To avoid problems, shoppers may want to check the exact policy for the products they're buying. For instance, return policies for a company's stores and website may not be the same.

During the holidays, shoppers should ask when the time limit for returning purchases

begins and some stores will extend the 30-day rule for gifts bought early.

Walmart accepts most returns with a receipt within 90 days. If a customer returns more than 3 items without a receipt within 45 days, the cash register flags the transaction and a manager must approve it.

Best Buy requires a receipt for all returns or exchanges. The standard window is 30 days, but many products only get 14 days. They impose a 15% restocking fee on certain products that have been opened. During the holidays, for some purchases they allow extended time for returns.

Target requires a receipt dated within 90 days for all returns or exchanges. Customers who are missing a receipt, but paid by check, debit card or credit card can look up the receipt in Target's computer system and make a normal return.

Nordstrom takes all returns, preferably with a receipt, but it's not required. They ask to see identification for cash returns.

J.C. Penny Co. uses an internal database for tracking returns, especially if a customer doesn't have a receipt. Their system occasionally flags customers based on the frequency and dollar amounts of returns.

Jonathan Dampier, vice president of marketing and corporate strategy at Newgistics, a technical company that helps businesses manage their returns says "You can't treat everybody as a fraudulent purchaser, however, the more information you have about your returns, the better you can control it." He estimates that about 9% of total returns are fraudulent, but the returners represent only 1% of consumers.

Return policies vary -- even within departments of a single store, so it's important to find out the policy for the item you're buying.

\* \* \*



# Santa Enjoys the Real Thing!

by Phyllis Calkins 99L

The original Coca Cola really did use the real thing!



he eliminated alcohol in a nod to the temperance movement but kept coca extract. When pharmacies began mixing his syrup with carbonated water, sales bubbled up.

On January 1, 1886 the Pemberton Chemical Company was formed. Edward Holland was listed as president, John Pemberton as secretary and Frank Robinson was the official bookkeeper. Shortly after the company took shape, Pemberton invented Coca-Cola. It can only be assumed that Holland and Robinson looked upon Coca-Cola as a Pemberton Chemical Company product. However, Pemberton had other ideas and surreptitiously insured that no one but him would have any legal rights to the formula. In June 1887, the government issued a trademark for the Coca-Cola Syrup and Extract to John Styth Pemberton. Pemberton intentionally left the others out of the deal.

Pemberton named his new product "Coca-Cola" for a reason -- his "brain tonic" included extracts of the kola nut, a high caffeine stimulant thought to be an aphrodisiac, and coca leaf extract, containing a small amount of cocaine. It's been almost a hundred twenty years since Coke included those particular ingredients.

Before Coca Cola, Pemberton had created a version of coca wine, a popular cocaine laced beverage endorsed by Queen Victoria and Pope Leo XIII. In his new cola beverage

In the late 19th century cocaine was hailed as a painkilling breakthrough and found in dozens of products from throat lozenges to suppositories. But public concern began to grow about its safety, and by 1904 Coca Cola was completely "decocainized" (though coca extract with all traces of the drug removed remains an ingredient to this day).

Despite the omission of cocaine, Coke's popularity continued to rise. Growing suspicious of the drink's success, officials at the U.S. Bureau of Chemistry (precursor of the Food and Drug Administration) had a shipment of coke syrup seized in Chattanooga, Tennessee in 1909. They charged the product violated the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906, prohibiting sale of "adulterated or misbranded" foods. The "adulterating" chemical: caffeine. The government lost its case.

When Coca-Cola was first sold, it was advertised as being the perfect tonic for the work-weary. As a result of its claims, it was generally understood that Coca-Cola was an adult drink. Because of the high caffeine content (which was nearly 3 times what it is now) combined with persistent, but erroneous rumors about alcohol and cocaine, some mothers forbade their children to drink it.

By the early 1900s, pressure from the Anti-Saloon League of America, a temperance organization, forced many saloon keepers to close their doors; others renovated and reopened as soda fountains. By 1916, 21 states had banned saloons, and the soda fountain business boomed. For the first time in history men, women and children could enter the same social establishment, walk up to the bar and order refreshing non-alcoholic beverages together.

Early Coca-Cola Delivery truck



During the early heyday of advertising, the Coca-Cola Sales and Advertising Department relied on representatives in horseless machines to traverse the countryside and spread the good news of Coca-Cola. Armed with a full load of advertising banners, die-cut point-of-purchase displays, posters, fans and every other type of promotional item that you could imagine, those intrepid hucksters pioneered the modern advertising methods taken for granted today.

With the 1906 passage of the Pure Food & Drug Act and the reduction of the caffeine in the late 1910s, the Coca-Cola Company began appealing to the youth market. Syrup sales to soda fountains hit 2,864,373 gallons.

At the time the horse-drawn carriage was replaced by the motorcar, the idea of grab-

bing a glass of Coke "on the go" was firmly planted. Sightseeing patrons whizzing about in their smoking, sputtering automobiles liked nothing better than to pull into a roadside restaurant and be served in their seats. Eateries accommodated the demand for in-car service and before long the drive-in restaurant that catered to patrons in their cars was born.

### Coke's Free Drink Coupon

The first free drink coupons actually date from about 1895. The strategy of mailing coupons for free drinks to potential customers was largely responsible for the early success of Coca-Cola.

Frank Robinson, the official bookkeeper of the Pemberton Chemical Company, dreamed up these free-sample tickets for Coca-Cola as a way to introduce soda-fountain patrons to the refreshing, invigorating qualities of the drink. This "try it before you buy it" method paid off handsomely.



This 1905 card entitles an adult to one glass of Coca-Cola free at the fountain of any dispenser of Coca-Cola.

On September 12, 1919, a group of investment banks led by Ernest Woodruff purchased the Coca-Cola company for \$25 million.



## **Coke's first Santa made his debut in December 1930.**

In December 1930, the Ladies Home Journal debuted a full-page ad featuring Coca-Cola's first Santa Claus. The ad featured Santa reading a note that said "Dear Santa -- Please Pause Here. Jimmy" A delicious and refreshing Coke was left for him, which always made old Santa smile... and you can bet the kids took notice!

In 1932 Coca Cola used the slogan "The Pause That Refreshes" This play-on-words Santa ad appeared in national publications.

The image of St. Nicholas, the patron saint of children from Asia Minor (circa A.D. 300) was transformed in 1844 when poet Clement Clark Moore published "Twas The Night Before Christmas". Describing Santa as a "plump, jolly old elf," his work influenced artists for the next 5 years, causing them to paint Santa as a gnome-like creature! By the end of the century, confusion reigned as Christmas cards imported from Europe didn't adhere to Moore's imagery.

In 1931, artist Haddon Sundblom began working for Coca-Cola and set upon the task of focusing the Santa image for a Christmas ad campaign. The result was the rotund, happy, red-suited, white bearded, black-booted, North Pole stereotype we all know and love as Santa Claus today.

## **The War Years**

During World War II, Ernest Woodruff, owner of the company, directed that "We will see that everyone in uniform gets a bottle of Coke for 5¢ wherever he is and whatever it costs." The company built bottling plants overseas and eventually 64 plants were built in North Africa, Europe, Australia and the Philippines.



The war was the predominant advertising theme at this time with men and women in uniform, ships and planes.

Coca-Cola game kits containing bingo, dominoes, checkers, darts and pingpong were distributed to military bases.

Coca-Cola also capitalized on the contract bridge craze of the time; marking decks of playing cards, score sheets, and even tables and chairs with their logo.

## **Soda Fountain Popularity**

The 1950s soda fountain was modern convenience at its best. Coca Cola was dispensed from an automatic mixing machine -- one that blended the carbonated water with the syrup in just the right proportions. It's curious to note that the soda sippers of the day were not obsessed with ice cubes, as we are today. Coke was dispensed into an empty glass without anything added to alter the taste.

## **Coke Collectibles**

Novelty items include pocket mirrors, matchbooks, pinbacks, playing cards, postcards, fans, bottles and for some enthusiasts, toys and games are the most beloved of all Coke collectibles.

Coke collectibles span the full range of artifacts manufactured to merchandise and advertise consumer products since the 1880.

In retrospect, the Coca Cola company was not a merchandising and advertising genius... it simply used all means available and was unusual in its aggressive advertising throughout the good and bad times.

Coke has always been heavily advertised and millions of promotional items have been produced to advertise and sell the product. These items range from utilitarian merchandising such as bottles and cool-

ers to more traditional and familiar advertising in the form of signs and magazine advertisements, trays, clocks, calendars to novelties such as watches, penknives, toys, games and bookmarks.

A Coca-Cola collector could add rooms to his house and not be able to hold all of the Coke items... paper goods may be a better choice -- stationery, invoices, receipts and checks carrying the Coca-Cola trademark marked with the Coca-Cola logo are all very collectible and affordable and easy to store.



Before 1916 company-issued pocket mirrors only promoted fountain Coke. Some bottlers produced their own mirrors.

Pocket mirrors such as the two shown here are popular collectibles.



Prisoners in the Waupun State Prison could even enjoy "a pause that refreshes" by using this Coca-Cola token.



Since many of these new pieces appear older than they actually are, collectors not only have to be knowledgeable about older items, but also about the reproduction and fantasy items on the market.

## Reproductions

Due to the huge interest in collecting older, harder-to-find pieces of memorabilia, new pieces are now created for the collectors' market. New items using old artwork fall into two categories: those that closely imitate old items are called reproductions and those that do not are called fantasy items. Since many of these new pieces appear older than they actually are, collectors not only have to be knowledgeable about older items, but also about the reproduction and fantasy items on the market. Many trays a collector may find fall into this category.

Technically speaking, a reproduction is a copy of an older item. A casual observer may not notice any difference between the original and the reproduction. If you place a reproduction and its original counterpart side by side, the differences are usually strikingly obvious.

The 1970s saw the Coca-Cola Company's first real interest in the memorabilia craze that had begun sweeping the nation.

The company itself offered reproductions of early trays, calendars, glasses and other items to a nostalgia-hungry public.

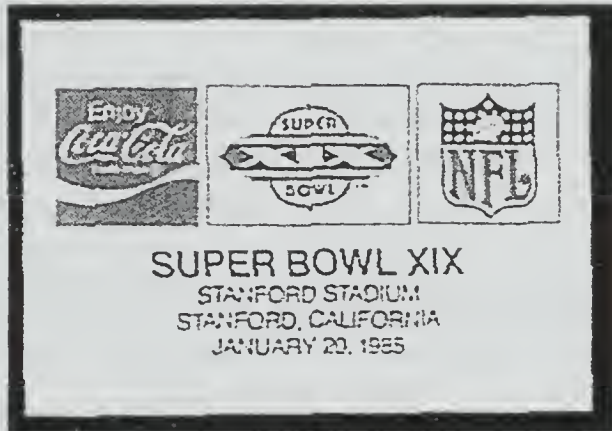
All this collecting activity also attracted unscrupulous individuals who, without the permission of the Coca-Cola Company produced fake advertising pieces marked with the Coke trademark and the wholesale manufacture of large quantities of illegal collectibles flourished during the 1970s. Long after these bogus items were produced, they continue to cause problems for novice and experienced collectors alike.





As the official soft drink of the 1985 National Football League, Coca-Cola issued a set of 28 pins to commemorate Superbowl XIX.

Shown here is the Green Bay Packer pinback.



Super Bowl XIX

Stanford Stadium  
Stanford, California  
January 20, 1985

Although it is now a truly international product, Coca-Cola is regarded worldwide as an icon of American life. Coca-Cola collectibles hold a mirror to America's past and present, its customs, values, tastes, obsessions, pleasures and troubles.

Coca-Cola has been a part of American life for more than a century and remains today as the world's best known soft drink.

### The Rise of PepsiCo

The Financial Times of Tuesday, December 13th included an article in which Pepsi's market value topped Coke. PepsiCo overtook Coca-Cola in market capitalization for the first time in 112 years of fierce competition. The milestone highlighted the contrasting fortunes of the two cola giants over the

recent years, as PepsiCo has replaced Coca-Cola as Wall Street's favorite beverage stock.

PepsiCo also produces Gatoraid, sports drinks, Tropicana juices, Aquafina bottled water, Frito-Lay snacks and Quaker cereals. This group generates more than half of its total sales thru snacks and less than 20% from soft drinks.

In contrast, Coke still relies on soft drinks for more than 80% of its revenue. Coke recently announced a new advertising slogan -- "Welcome to the Coke Side of Life" -- and a series of new products including coffee-flavored cola.

Coke has belatedly followed PepsiCo's example by developing brands such as Minute Maid juices, Poweraid, sports drinks and Dasani bottled water. But it's non-carbonated products lag behind Pepsi Co's in market share.

A decade ago, Coke's market value more than doubled Pepsi Co's value.

#### Sources:

National Geographic  
Coca-Cola Memorabilia by Trodtri  
The Sparkling Story of Coca-Cola by  
Gyvel Young-Witzel and Michael Witzel.

[one source had a full page of Suggested Reading that included 62 listings. ]

\* \* \*

## Clocks Measure Time Through History!

This merry season all through the land, folks are watching the time -- services begin at 6:30, the play starts at 8:00 and the party at 9:00... must catch the train, bus or plane on time if we plan to be home for the holidays.

How could we do it without clocks? If we look back in history, legend says the first measurement of time was by sundial. If the weather was cloudy, these folks were out of luck. So in the Third Century B.C. someone invented the sand glass which soon became the hourglass. But a better method was yet to come.

About 159 B.C. the clepsydra was introduced in Rome. Water flowed thru a hole in the bottom of a graduated vase and as it receded, marked the passage of time. A dial was attached and weights were added to turn the wheel. Then about 1,000 A.D. the "escapement" was invented which enabled the index to pass over the spaces in equal time.

Finally, around 1657, Galileo's law of the pendulum was applied to the clock giving it its tick and its tock. Springs replaced weights and about the same principle remains to this day.

Yes, clocks are important in our comings and goings, and their history is timely as we turn on our TV sets around the world to watch the Christmas observances and New Year celebrations. We're almost sure to hear the melodious bongs of Big Ben ringing in the New Year!

(It's interesting to note that Big Bend is not the whole clock, but just the bell in the clock.)

\* \* \*

## Season Greetings???

This year there seems to be a lot of opinions regarding the politically-correctness of season greetings --

Should we say "Happy Holidays" or "Merry Christmas" or what? Do we refer to the beautiful trees that decorate our homes as "Christmas trees" or "Holiday" trees?

Many stores have instructed their clerks to say "Happy Holidays" -- and when they do, I personally return the greeting by saying to them "Merry Christmas".

Every year during Advent, we generally see a sign reading "Merry Xmas!" Some Christians have been offended by the word "Xmas". They say the letter X should not be substituted for Christ as though it were a modern insult to our Lord.

However, it really isn't. Xmas has ancient origins. The letter X in Greek -- the original language of the New testament -- is the first letter of the word Xristos, which translated into English is the word Christ.

So X is simply an abbreviation for the word Christ. And the letters "mas" are an abbreviation of the word mass. Therefore, Xmas really means Christ mas, or Christ worship.

\* \* \*

That Christmas is celebrated as a "season" and not simply a one-day holiday may well be attributed to its close proximity with the feast day of St. Nicholas on December 6th.



# Coin Club Meetings

## Antioch, IL Coin Club

Meets at 7:30 on the 3rd Monday of each month at Antioch Library, 757 Main St, Antioch, IL. Contact: James Koutsoures 847-395-0599.

## Barron County Coin Club

Meets at 8:00 p.m. on the 2nd Thursday of each month at the School Administration Bldg., 700 Augusta St., Rice Lake. Contact Barron County Coin Club, P.O. Box 256, Chetek, WI 54728.

## Chippewa Valley Coin Club

Meets at 7:00 on the 1st Thursday of each month in basement of Parks Rec. Bldg., 1300 1st Ave. in Eau Claire. E-mail 54701.com/coinclub or PO Box 2140 Eau Claire, WI 54702.

## Fishbowl Wooden Nickel Coin Club

Meets the 3rd Thursday (April-October); at the Siren Sr. Center, 23943 State Road 35, Siren, 7:00 traders; 8:00 business meeting. Contact Gary Schauls, 2702 150th St., Luck, WI 54853-3811. Ph. 715-472-2002.

## Fond du Lac Coin Club

Meets on the 2nd Tuesday (May thru Sept.) at the Senior Center East 2nd Street in Fond du Lac. Contact Fond du Lac Coin Club, PO Box 254, Oshkosh, WI 54903.

## Fox Valley Coin Club

Meets at 7:30 the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at Prime Time Club, 11150 Valley Road, Menasha.

## Kenosha Coin Club

Meets at 7:30 on the 1st Thursday of each month (except July & August) at 3030 39th Ave, Kenosha. Contact: Jerry Binsfeld 262-657-4653.

## Kettle Moraine Coin & Stamp Club

Meets at 7:30 on the 2nd Thursday of each month at Silverbrook Middle School, 120 N. Silverbrook Drive in West Bend. Youth meeting at 6:30. Contact: Dave Hunsicker 262-338-6064.

## Lake County Coin Club

Meets at 7:00 the 1st Tuesday of each month at the Warren Township Library, O'Plaine Rd., Gurnee, IL. Contact: Leslie Hanulla 847-662-1955.

## Lakeland Coin & Stamp Club

Meets at 6:45 the first and third Thursday of each month at Lakeland Senior Center, Woodruff, WI. Contact Paul Engwall 715-358-5400.

## Madison Coin Club

Meets at 7:00 on the 2nd Monday of each month in Zimbrick Buick Community meeting room. Contact Tom Galway. Phone 608-238-1722.

## Manitowoc Coin Club

No regular monthly meetings. An annual coin show is held in February. Contact Al Hrudka 920-775-4979.

## Milwaukee Numismatic Society

Meets at 7:00 on the 3rd Thursday of each month at the Mayfair Mall Community Room, 2500 N. Mayfair Road in Wauwatosa (use #2 entrance, east side of mall). Contact Bruce Benoit, PO Box 210064, Milwaukee, 53221. Phone: 414-282-8128.

## Nicolet Coin Club

Meets at 7:30 on the 2nd & 4th Tuesday at Stein Supper Club, 126 S. Adams in Green Bay.

## Northwoods Stamp & Coin Club

Contact the club at P.O. Box 126, Rhinelander, WI 54501.

## Ozaukee Coin Club

Meets the 2nd Thursday at the Rose Harms Legion Post, 1540 13th Ave. in Grafton. (Youth mtg. 6:30; General mtg. 7:00. Contact Ozaukee Coin Club, P.O. Box 832, Cedarburg, WI 53012.

## Racine Numismatic Society

Meets at 7:30 on the 2nd Thursday at Castlewood Restaurant in Racine. Contact George Conrad 266-634-0833.

## Rockford Area Coin Club

Contact: Rockford Area Coin Club, c/o Darrell Schultz, P.O. Box 294, Cherry Valley, IL 61016.

## Sheboygan Coin Club

Meets at 7:00 every other Tuesday at Maple Lanes, 3107 S. Business Dr., in Sheboygan. Contact Sheboygan Coin Club, PO Box 907, Sheboygan, WI 53081.

## South Shore Coin Club

Meets at 7:30 p.m. on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at St. Roman's Parish Office, 1710 W. Bolivar Ave. in Milwaukee. Contact Walter Weis 414-384-7966.

## Waukesha Coin Club

Meets at 7:00 p.m. on the 1st Wednesday of each month at the Waukesha Salvation Army offices at 445 Madison St., Waukesha. Contact Forrest Schumacher, 2300 Avalon Drive, Waukesha, WI 53186.

## Wisconsin Dells Area Numismatic Group

Meets the 4th Sunday of each month at Chula Vista Resort, Wis. Dells. 6:30 social hour; 7:00 presentation. Contact Joe Kaminski 608-254-7908.

## Wisconsin Valley Coin Club

Meets at 7:30 on the 1st & 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Liberty Bell Coin Shop, 130 N. 3rd Ave., Wausau. Contact Thad Streeter, 715-355-5437 or Bryn Kruse 715-842-9226.



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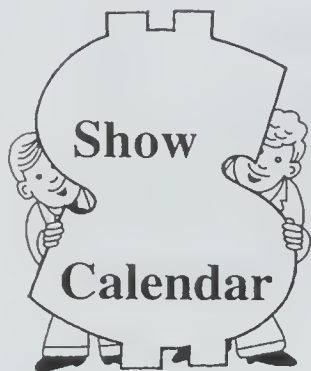
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Please send information on your upcoming show to the NOW News Editor, PO Box 155, Mazomanie, WI 53560. Include name of club, location of show, dates, hours, number of tables and your show/bourse chairman's name, address and phone.

**January 15, 2006 - Madison**

Madison Area Coin Show at Sheraton Hotel, John Nolen Drive, Madison. Hours 9-4 p.m. 58 tables. Show Chm. John Krueger. Phone: 608-834-4100.

**January 29, 2006 - Eau Claire**

Chippewa Valley Coin Club's Winter Show at Holiday Inn, 2703 Craig Road. 22 tables. Contact Roy Crowell, 515 S. Barstow St., Ste. 112, Eau Claire, WI 54701.

**February 19, 2006 - Oshkosh**

Numismatic Research Society's 23rd Annual Show. 9-5 p.m. Contact Numismatic Research Society, PO Box 254, Oshkosh, WI 54902.

**February 26, 2006 - Franksville**

Racine Numismatic Society's Coin Show at South Hills Country Club, 3047 Hwy. 41, Franksville. Hours: 8:30-3 p.m. Bourse Chm. Jerry Binsfeld, 6040 39th Ave. Suite 7, Kenosha, WI 53142. Phone 262-657-4653 (day) or 262-654-6272 (eve.)

**March 5, 2006 - Madison**

Madison Coin Club's 74th Annual Show at Sheraton Hotel, 706 John Nolen Drive. 50 tables. Contact Josh Moran, 6800 University Ave., Ste. 101, Middleton, WI 53562. Phone: 608-836-1777.

**March 9-12, 2006 - Rosemont, IL**

12th Annual Chicago Paper Money Expo at Crowne Plaza - O'Hare, 5440 N. River Rd., Rosemont, IL. Contact: Kevin Foley 414-421-3484.

**March 12, 2006 - Brookfield**

Waukesha Coin Club's 37th Annual Show at American Legion Hall, 3245 N. 124th Street, Brookfield. Hours: 9-3 p.m. Contact: Forrest Schumacher 262-542-3934.

**March 17-19, 2006 - Baltimore MD**

Baltimore Coin & Currency Convention. Contact Ed Kuszmar Ph. 561-392-8551.

**March 25, 2006 - Green Bay**

Green Bay Coin & Stamp Show at East Town Mall, 2350 E. Mason St. 40 tables. Contact Troy Leanna, PO Box 10863, Green Bay, 84307. Ph. 920-429-0101.

**March 26, 2006 - Eau Claire**

Chippewa Valley's 40th annual coin show at Holiday Inn, 2703 Craig Rd. 22 tables. Ph: 715-834-7697, Roy Crowell, 515 S. Barstow St. Ste. 112 Eau Claire, WI 54701.

**March 31-April 2, 2006 - Rosemont IL**

Chicago International Coin Fair at Crowne Plaza, 5440 North River Rd., Rosemont, IL. Contact Kevin Foley 414-421-3484.

**April 7-9, 2006 - ANA**

American Numismatic Assoc. National Money Show at Cobb Galleria, 2 Galleria Parkway, Atlanta GA. Contact ANA Convention Center 719-632-2646.

**April 9, 2006 - Appleton**

Fox Valley Spring Coin Show at Tornado's Hall, 2350 N. Casaloma Dr., near Fox Cities Stadium in Appleton. Hours: 9-4 p.m. 40 dealer tables. Show Chm. James Bayer, PO Box 1981, Appleton, WI 54912-1981. Ph. 920-739-1089.

**April 20-22, 2006 - Milwaukee**

South Shore Coin Show. Contact: Walter Weis. Phone: 414-384-7966.

**April 22, 2006 - Sheboygan Falls**

Annual Spring Coin Show at Municipal Hall, 375 Buffalo Street, Sheboygan Falls.

**April 23, 2006 - Wausau**

Wisconsin Valley Coin Show at the Park Inn, 2101 N. Mountain Rd., Wausau. Hours: 9-5 pm. 40 dealer tables. Show chm. Thad Streeter, 5002 Tanya St., Shofield, WI 54476. Ph. 715-355-5437.

**April 26-29, 2006 - CSNS**

Central States Numismatic Society 67th Convention at Columbus, OH. Contact Jerry Lebo, PO Box 841, Logansport, IN 46947. Phone: 574-753-2489.



**May 7, 2006 - Green Bay**

Nicolet Coin Club's Spring Coin Show at Comfort Suites/Rock Garden, 1951 Bond St., Green Bay. Hours: 9-4 p.m. 39 tables. Bourse Chm. Roger Bohn, 1345 Ponderosa Ave., Green Bay, WI 54313. Phone 920-499-7035.

**May 13, 2006 - Sheboygan**

Sheboygan Coin & Stamp Show at Sheboygan Falls Municipal Hall, 375 Buffalo St., Sheboygan Falls. Hours: 9-4 p.m. 40 tables (30 numismatic). Contact: Ed Rautmann, PO Box 907, Sheboygan, WI 53082. Phone: 920-893-5874.

**June 10, 2006 - Rice Lake**

Barron County Coin Show at Cedar Mall, 2900 S. Main St., Rice Lake. Hours: 9-4 p.m. Bourse Chair. Sue Peterson, P.O. Box 362, Rice Lake, WI 54868.

**June 17, 2006 - Rhinelander**

Northwoods Annual Coin & Stamp Show at James Williams Middle School, 915 Acacia Lane. 30-36 tables. Contact Larry Marten Ph. 715-282-5636.

**June 22-25, 2006 - Rosemont, IL**

25th annual MidAmerica Coin Expo at Donald Stephens Convention Center, Rosemont, IL. Contact Kevin Foley, 414-421-3484.

**July 2, 2006 - Green Bay**

Green Bay Coin & Stamp Show at East Town Mall, 2350 E. Mason St. Ph. 920-429-0101.

**Aug. 16-19, 2006 - Denver CO**

American Numismatic Assoc 115th Anniversary Convention. Contact ANA Convention Center Phone: 719-632-2646.

**October 1, 2006 - Milwaukee**

Milwaukee Numismatic Society's 71st coin show at the American Serb Memorial Hall, 5101 W. Oklahoma Ave., Milwaukee. Hours: 9-4 p.m. Bourse Chm. Dave Hunsicker, 248 S. 7th Ave., West Bend, WI 53095-3221.

**2006 - NOW**

Nicolet Coin Club will host the 2006 NOW show. Date to be determined.

**October 15, 2006 - Cedarburg**

Ozaukee Coin Show at Circle B Recreation in Cedarburg.

**November 5, 2006 - Madison**

Madison Area Fall Coin Show at Sheraton Hotel, John Nolen Drive, Madison. Hours: 9-4 p.m. 58 tables. Show Chm. John Krueger. Phone: 608-834-4100.

**November 11 - Green Bay**

Green Bay Coin & Stamp Show at East Town Mall, 2350 E. Mason St. Contact: Troy Leanna Phone 920-429-0101.

**February 18, 2007 - Oshkosh**

Numismatic Research Society's 24th annual Coin Show. Contact Numismatic Research Society, P.O. Box 254, Oshkosh, WI 54902.

**March 11, 2007 - Brookfield**

Waukesha Coin Club's 38th Annual Coin Show at American Legion Hall, 3245 N. 124th St. Brookfield. Contact: Forrest Schumacher Ph: 262-542-3934.

**March 29-31, 2007 - Milwaukee**

South Shore Coin Club's 43rd annual show at the Four Points Sheridan, Milwaukee.

**May 10-13, 2007 - Central States**

St. Louis, MO

**2007 - NOW**

Numismatists of Wisconsin's 47th Annual Show hosted by Madison Coin Club. (date to be announced).

**August 8-12, 2007 - ANA**

Milwaukee, WI

**February 17, 2008 - Oshkosh**

Numismatic Research Society's 25th Anniversary Coin Show. Contact Numismatic Research Society, PO Box 254, Oshkosh, WI 54902.

**April 26-29, 2008 - Central States**

Convention at Donald E. Stephens Convention Center in Rosemont, IL.

**August 20-24, 2008 - ANA**

St. Louis, MO.

**April 29-May 2, 2009 - Central States**

Convention at Cynergy Center, Cincinnati OH.

**2010 - Central States**

Milwaukee, WI. Dates to be announced

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